(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:00:53 ON 04 MAY 2001)

FILE 'COMPUAB, COMPUSCIENCE, ELCOM, INFODATA, SOLIDSTATE, CONF' ENTERED AT 12:01:11 ON 04 MAY 2001

L1 4757 SEA VOCODER OR VODER OR (VOICE? OR SPEECH)(3A)(SYNTHE? OR RESYNTH? OR CODE# OR CODING OR ENCOD? OR DECOD?) OR (SOUND? OR VERBAL OR VOCAL? OR SING? OR WORD#)(3A)(SYNTH? OR RESYNTH?)

L2 108752 SEA VECTOR? OR DSP OR DSPS OR SIGNAL###(1A) PROCESS? OR MATRIX? OR MATRICES OR ARRAY#(2N) PROCESS?

L3 31480 SEA SCALAR? OR PROTOCOL?

L4 34292 SEA MULTIPROCESS? OR (MULTI OR MULTIPLE OR MANY OR SEVERAL OR PLURAL? OR NUMEROUS OR MORE(1W) ONE OR THREE)(5A)(PROCESS? OR MICROPROCESS?)

L5 1771 SEA (CELL OR CELLULAR OR MOBILE OR PORTABLE OR WIRELESS OR CORDLESS OR HANDHELD OR HAND HELD OR RADIO OR WITHOUT(2W)(CORD# OR WIRE OR WIRES))(5W)(TELEPHONE? OR PHONE?) OR RADIOPHONE? OR RADIOTELEPHONE?

L6 0 SEA L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5

L7 3 SEA L4 AND L5 AND (L1 OR L2 OR L3)

L8 3 DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
D L8 BIB,ABS 1-3

L9 1 SEA (GHAUVEL, G? OR GHAUVEL G? OR AUSSEDAT, F? OR AUSSEDAT F? OR CALIPPE, P? OR CALIPPE P?)/AU
D L9 BIB

L10 621 SEA TEXAS INSTRUMENT?

L11 0 SEA (L10 OR L9) AND ((L4 AND L5) OR PROTOCOL(2W) PROCESS?)

FILE HOME

FILE COMPUAB
FILE COVERS 1981 TO 12 Apr 2001 (20010412/ED)

FILE COMPUSCIENCE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 APR 2001 <20010426/UP>
FILE COVERS 1972 TO DATE.

FILE ELCOM
FILE COVERS 1981 TO 12 Apr 2001 (20010412/ED)

FILE INFODATA
FILE LAST UPDATED: 02 MAY 2001 <20010502/UP>
FILE COVERS 1976 TO DATE.

FILE SOLIDSTATE
FILE COVERS 1981 TO 12 Apr 2001 (20010412/ED)

FILE CONF
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 APR 2001 <20010427/UP>
FILE COVERS 1976 TO DATE.

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 3 ELCOM COPYRIGHT 2001 CSA
AN 2001:1536 ELCOM
TI RISC + SIMD identical with **DSP**?
ICASSP IEEE INT CONF ACOUST SPEECH **SIGNAL PROCESS** PROC
AU Shi, Hao
CS Infineon Technologies, San Jose, CA, USA
SO (20000000) vol. 6, pp. 3211-3214. IEEE. PISCATAWAY, NJ, (USA).
Meeting Info.: 2000 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing. Istanbul, Turkey. 06/05/2000-06/09/2000.
DT Book
TC Conference
FS E
LA English
AB The adoptions of RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computer) and SIMD (Single Instruction **Multiple** Data) architectures in **processor** design have been proven great successes in boosting processor performance. System designers and processor architects are now asking if the combination of both can produce a unified Digital **Signal Processor** (**DSP**)/Micro-controller (MC) for system-on-a-chip design. The unified processor is particularly suited for cost reduction of **handheld** systems such as **cellular phone** and speech interface applications. This paper will discuss various aspects that contribute to the answer of this question as well as the top-level design tradeoffs.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 SOLIDSTATE COPYRIGHT 2001 CSA
AN 94:877 SOLIDSTATE
TI High-frequency BiCMOS process and its application to frequency synthesizers.
AU Takei, Nobuyuki; Onozawa, Kazunori
CS Semiconductor & Integrated Circuits Div Hitachi Ltd, Jpn
SO HITACHI REV., (1993) vol. 42, no. 3, pp. 125-128.
ISSN: 0018-277X.
DT Journal
FS S
LA English
AB Recently, the mobile communications applications area, especially in regard to **portable** and automotive **telephones**, has grown rapidly. These applications were made possible by the advances in semiconductor technology which have enabled increased integration and speed, at the same time reducing power dissipation and the voltage of operation. Given this background, we have developed the 0.7- mu m BiCMOS (bipolar complementary MOS) process that is appropriate for high frequency **signal processing**. In developing a single chip PLL (phase-locked loop) synthesizer for analog cellular use utilizing this **process**, we benefited from **several** technologies to increase the speed and reduce the power dissipation at both the device and system levels. We intend to continue developing these technologies to their maximum potential to develop IC products that meet users' needs.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 ELCOM COPYRIGHT 2001 CSA
AN 83:7424 ELCOM
TI Intermodulation in amplitude companded sideband systems.
AU Nocedal, F.M.
CS Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA, USA
SO DISS. ABST. INT. PT. B - SCI. & ENG., (1983) 223 pp. Order No. FAD DA8301253..
DT Book
TC Dissertation
FS E
LA English

SL English

AB The current congestion of the radio spectrum calls for new techniques that make more efficient use of this valuable resource. Amplitude Companded Sideband (ACSB) modulation for voice communication provides a means to improve the spectrum utilization since it requires a tansmission bandwidth much smaller than the current schemes while rendering a comparable performance. In ACSB speech signals undergo **several** forms of audio **processing** and are, subsequently, single-sideband (SSB) modulated. The resulting signal is highly immune to noise. The main applications of ACSB can be found in **mobile radio**, **radio-telephone**, and satellite communication systems.